

itself upon a web is usually in an equally embarrassing position. Even if it were possessed of the spider's instinct, it could not reach; it is too small, one strand is often all it can touch, and it can do little but haul its poor body slowly along that sticky strand.

Regarding the generic and specific names of the spiders, I am, unfortunately, not able to be as precise as I desire to be. The spiders were not identified properly at the time the experiments were done, because of the interference of certain circumstances, and the saved specimens were lost. I have spent considerable time in examining the spider collection at the Museum of Natural History; this work leads to the probable identification of the "orb" spider I used as *Tetragnatha extensa*, and of the "zigzag" spider as *Miranda aurantia*. The fallibility of this second-hand method of identification, however, makes it impossible to be certain of the results.

A New Species of *Agrilus* (Buprestidae, Col.).

BY A. B. CHAMPLAIN AND J. N. KNULL, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A collection of *Agrilus* belonging to the University of Minnesota was submitted to the authors for determination, through Prof. J. G. Sanders, Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Plant Industry. In identifying the material one species was found which did not agree with any of the described members of the genus, and though the kindness of Prof. H. H. Knight, the authors were permitted to describe it.

***Agrilus egeniformis* n. sp.**

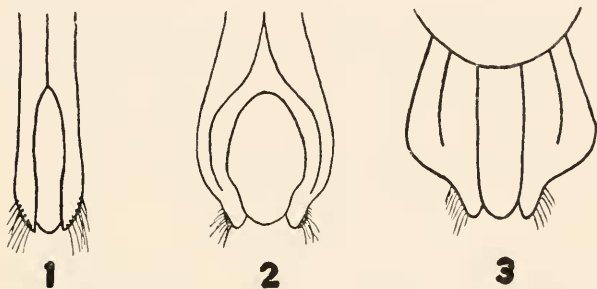
Olive bronze, more shining below than above. Antennae reaching the hind angles of the prothorax in the male, serrate from the fifth joint. Vertex of head with a feeble median impression. Prothorax wider than long, sides arcuate, hind angles rectangular with an oblique carina, lateral margin deflexed in front, disk convex with two rather shallow median impressions, lateral oblique depression prominent, surface lightly transversely strigose. Scutellum transversely carinate, surface granular. Elytra with sides sinuate near base, dilate behind middle, apices rounded and serrulate, surface imbricate, each elytron with three pubescent spots, one at base, one in front of middle and one back

of middle. Prosternal lobe truncate, slightly emarginate. Abdomen sparsely punctate, pygidium carinate, carina not prolonged, tarsal claws broadly toothed at base. Length 4.5 mm.

♂.—Front more shining. A dense line of pubescence extending from prosternum to end of second ventral segment. First and second ventral segments of the abdomen impressed at middle.

♀.—Prosternum not pubescent, ventral segments of the abdomen not impressed at middle.

Superficially this species resembles *A. fallax* Say, but can readily be separated from this species by the serrate fifth antennal joint. According to Horn's key this species would run to *A. egenus* Gory, but it is distinct from this species and *A. celti* Knull by the marked pubescent patches of the elytra and by the structure of the male genitalia.



Outline drawings of the male genitalia of the following species of *Agrilus*:

1. *A. celti* Knull; 2. *A. egenus* Gory; 3. *A. egeniformis* n. sp.

Although the adults of *A. egenus* Gory, *A. celti* Knull and *A. egeniformis* n. sp. approach each other in general appearance, the genitalia of the males show striking differences which are best shown by the accompanying outline drawings.

Described from a series labeled "Mo." in the collection of the University of Minnesota, and from one specimen labeled "Lawton, Oklahoma," collected by G. W. Barber, and two specimens labeled "West Pt., Nebraska, June," in the collection of C. A. Frost. The authors are indebted to Mr. Frost for the loan of his material. *Type* labeled "Mo." in the authors' collection.

*G. H. Horn—Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Vol. 18, p. 277-336, 1891.